DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 316 243 IR 053 097

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TITLE	Library Programs: Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing. Fiscal Year 1987.
INSTITUTION	Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO	LP-89-727
PUB DATE	Dec 89
NOTE	25p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Annual Reports; Continuing Education; *Cooperative Planning; *Federal Aid; *Interlibrary Loans; *Library Automation; *Library Networks; Machine Readable Cataloging; Program Descriptions; *Shared Library Resources; State Libraries; Statewide Planning
IDENTIFIERS	*Library Services and Construction Act

ABSTRACT

This overview of how the 50 states used their Library Services and Construction Act funds under Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing) in fiscal year 1987 reports that, overall, state library agencies spent $16 million in Title III funds to work toward the creation of statewide databases of the bibliographic holdings of all types of libraries and information centers. Activities designed to reach this goal included: (1) making subgrants available to various types of libraries to convert their catalogs to machine readable records; (2) updating and upgrading their bibliographic entries and adding new libraries and different types of materials to their databases; (3) engaging the services of consultants in networking to assist them in developing both long- and short-range programs for local and statewide library automation and resource sharing; and (4) exploring new methods of storing and disseminating bibliographic data, of delivering library materials, and of transmitting documents and information. States with programs considered to have made an exceptional impact in the following areas are profiled: (1) establishing, expanding, and operating networks; (2) implementing automated circulation and resource sharing systems; (3) converting bibliographic holdings to machine-readable records; (4) offering interlibrary loan and document delivery services; and (5) providing continuing education programs. A table summarizing state participation in bibliographic networks follows the text. (SD)

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Library Programs

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Library Programs

Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing

Fiscal Year 1987

by
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December 1989

No part of this bill is more likely to stimulate new ideas and imaginative or innovative programs than is this provision for interlibrary cooperation. It will make possible the establishment of regional retrieval centers and make available to the individual vastly expanded library services in his particular community. It is this title also which provides the greatest assurance that all funds, State, local and Federal, will be invested in the most productive manner possible.

House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session
Report No. 1474, Library Services and Construction Act
Amendments of 1966 (to accompany H.R. 14050)

Foreword

This publication is one of a series of reports on activities carried out by the States under the Library Services and Construction Act during fiscal year 1987. Each year, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands submit annual reports to the Public Library Support Staff that describe programs undertaken with assistance from Federal funds under Title I (Library Services), Title II (Public Library Construction), and Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing). The purpose of this report is to disseminate information on how the States are using the LSCA Title III funds to move toward achieving their long-range program objectives in the area of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries and information centers. It is hoped that this overview of some of the achievements will create a new awareness of the various ways in which barriers to interlibrary cooperation are being swept away with the assistance of LSCA Title III funds.

Anne J. Mathews
Director, Library Programs

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Introduction

When the Congress added Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, to the LSCA in 1966, it expected that in the development of coordinated services, the special purposes and functions of the various existing types of libraries would be recognized as essential; and that Title III would encourage planning for coordination of library services within the State and across State lines.

From FY 1967 through FY 1989, Congress appropriated a total of $184 million. During this period cooperation among the different types of libraries, both public and private, increased dramatically. Multitype library cooperative organizations became widespread, offering many more services than access to a bibliographic database for the location of library materials. The program provided the major impetus toward the development of more structured cooperative programs. In addition, each State developed and established an advisory council which was broadly representative of professional library interests and library users.

The LSCA Amendments of 1970 added the provision that the States develop a long-range program with the advice of their State Advisory Councils and in consultation with the (then) U.S. Office of Education. The programs described the library needs (present and projected) the States identified as well as plans for meeting them using all the resources at their disposal including funds available under Title I, Library Services; Title II, Public Library Construction; and Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation.

The 1984 Amendments added the requirement that States include in their long-range program a statewide resource sharing plan directed toward the following objectives:

(1) Criteria for participation in statewide resource sharing to ensure equitable participation by libraries of all types that agree to meet requirements for resource sharing;

(2) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of bibliographic access, including databases for monographs, serials, and audiovisual materials;

(3) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of communication systems for information exchange among participating libraries;

(4) An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of delivery systems for exchanging library materials among participating libraries;

(5) A projection of the computer and other technological needs for resource sharing;

(6) An identification of means which will be required to provide users access to library resources, including collection development and maintenance in major public, academic, school, and private libraries serving as resource centers;

(7) A proposal, where appropriate, for the development, establishment, demonstration, and maintenance of intrastate multitype library systems;

(8) An analysis of the State's need for development and maintenance of links with State and national resource sharing systems; and

(9) A description of how the evaluations will be conducted.

The States indicated in their FY 1987 reports that much progress had been made in responding to these amendments. In carrying out activities leading toward achieving these objectives, the States spent a total of $16 million in Title III funds in FY 1987. (Title III funds are only a portion of the total amount expended on interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. However, these funds have enabled the States to investigate and experiment with various methods to encourage resource sharing among the libraries in the State, as well as provide financial incentives to initiate cooperative activities.)

State library agencies have used Federal funds (see table) to create statewide databases of bibliographic holdings, using the MARC (machine readable cataloging) format as a standard, by making subgrants to various types of libraries to convert their catalogs to machine-readable records. States have updated and upgraded their entries and added new libraries, as well as different types of materials to their databases. Most States have access to OCLC (Online Computer Library Center, Dublin, Ohio) directly, or have access to OCLC through these regional bibliographic service networks: SOLINET (the Southeastern Library Network); the AMIGOS Bibliographic

Council in the Southwest; MINITEX (Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunications Exchange); and NELINET (New England Library Information Network). Nevada is associated with CLASS (California Library Authority for System and Services). Alaska, Idaho, Montana and Washington participated in WLN (Western Library Network). With Title III funds, the States have also engaged the services of consultants in networking to assist them in developing both long-range and short-term programs for local and statewide library automation and resource sharing. In addition, new methods of storing and disseminating bibliographic data, of delivering library materials, and of transmitting documents and information were explored by a number of States with Title III funds.

Grants most often supported activities that were initiated in one year, then developed, and expanded or altered in succeeding years, with the ultimate goal being statewide coverage with significant non-Federal financial support. An example taken from the FY 1987 Illinois State report is SILO, the union list of serials for the State of Illinois. It was begun in 1982 with an LSCA grant of $144,491 to Northern Illinois University from the Illinois State Library. The primary goal was to increase resource sharing among the State's libraries, using the OCLC's Serials Control System. The SILO list now has 340 libraries as contributors and 204,393 serials holdings in its database. Library staff at the University entered local data records, trained the staff of the new OCLC member libraries, and administered the project. Major goals for SILO met during its first 5 years included: establishing the OCLC holdings list as a viable statewide tool; increasing the number of participants to include a substantial number of Illinois libraries; producing customized printed lists of serials holdings; and moving the work activity with SILO to a public service area to enhance its public use. During 1987, the staff undertook the transition of the administration of the SILO project from the University Library to the Illinois State Library. It will now continue within the ILLINET/OCLC Services unit as the primary focus for statewide resource sharing.

All States have continued to support activities that enhance and expand opportunities for library users to gain access to the information and services they want or need in the most efficient manner possible. Most significant has been the development of intrastate multitype library organizations. A report published in 1974 (Kittel, Dorothy A., *Trends in State*

Library Cooperation, Washington, D.C., U.S. Office of Education, 1975) noted the initial appearance of area library councils in order to facilitate the efforts of individual institutions to undertake programs of coordination. These, while varying in structure and services provided, shared some things in common. Among them:

- The needs of their clientele within a geographic region of some States cannot be met adequately by one single type of library; that to do so requires coordinated efforts by all those responsible for providing library and information services within the area.
- The councils, with memberships from all types of libraries in the area, have met regularly to: discuss problems in serving their clientele; identify the strengths and weaknesses of their resources in materials, staff, or facilities; explore possible methods of solving problems by cooperative efforts; and design proposals that might help solve problems that require additional resources, as well as those that can be accomplished by reassigning responsibility for sharing present resources to meet client needs.

Since that report appeared, these multitype organizations have now become more formalized. In Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, for example, the organizations are specified in State law; in other States, they operate on the basis of formal agreements among participating member libraries. Concern has been expressed, however, that while guidelines have been developed for cooperative undertakings, no standards are available to provide a common framework for planning and working in a multitype library organization. To address this concern, a special committee of the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA) drafted the "Standards for Multitype Library Organizations" which was discussed at the 1989 ALA Conference in June. The document addresses the "philosophy, principles, premises, and definitions for multitype library organizations on a national level."

The various statewide programs designed to continue, expand, and improve their services can be grouped as follows:

- Establishing, expanding, and operating networks;
- Automating circulation/resource sharing systems;

- Converting bibliographic holdings to machine-readable records;
- Improving interlibrary loan and document delivery services; and
- Continuing education and staff development.

More than 400 Title III projects were funded by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands in FY 1987. These projects are rarely isolated activities. Rather, they are pieces in the mosaic of a broader statewide resource sharing program. Below are excerpts from selected State reports. For additional information and complete reports from all States, the appropriate State Library Agency should be contacted.

Establishing, Expanding, and Operating Networks

Washington—The LSCA grant, made to the Lower Columbia College Library, established and implemented an automated and integrated shared cooperative network between Longview Public Library and the College Library forming the Longview Integrated Library System (LILS). Formed through the installation of Longview Public Library's integrated library computer system at the College Library, both libraries now have improved access to each other's collections, and each library can now make more effective use of its materials budget through coordinated acquisitions. In addition, the public library users have access to the titles in the more specialized holdings at Lower Columbia College. The project produced the "LILS User Manual" which incorporates data entry protocols and cataloging standards and "Guide to Services" brochures for users in each of the libraries.
(FY 87 funding level: $112,042)

Louisiana—In FY 1986, the State Library announced that it would form a network which would feature a union database of holdings derived from the Louisiana Numerical Register. This database would be reduced to a full bibliographic format accessible by author, title, and subject, and stored by laser disk for manipulation and display via local microcomputers. The second major feature would be an off-line communications structure, comprising an automated interlibrary loan system patterned after the OCLC/Interlibrary loan subsystem. The

projected system was introduced to Louisiana libraries as a pilot project, with the anticipation that nine public libraries would join in establishing such a network, almost entirely at State expense. The response to the proposal was so positive and so immediate that by Spring of 1987, equipment and software purchased mostly by local libraries were being installed at 35 sites around the State.
(FY 87 funding level: $45,493)

Kansas—In FY 1986, Kansas needed to enhance their everyday cooperative activities among all types of libraries in the State. Funds were used in FY 1987 for planning sessions, resource evaluation, and preparation of the Statewide long-range plan for all future cooperative activities in Kansas.
(FY 87 funding level: $7,500)

Maine—An intensive study of Maine's library-related computer activity and its future was completed in FY 1987. This study was based on a 1986 report which inventoried computer-related activity among Maine's libraries and reviewed the Maine library scene as a whole. The Ad-Hoc Statewide Automation Committee is implementing the recommendations in the report, working with the projected network based on:

Five nodes or databases, with interconnections deployed as follows: one each at the three Area Reference and Resource Centers (Bangor, Portland, and the State Library) serving their respective geographic areas; one at the University of Maine at Orono serving the seven state campus libraries; and one serving the large private college libraries at Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin.

A coordinated holding list using MINIMARC, and concentrating on the collections of 30 middle-sized libraries (the larger libraries are mostly on OCLC) using optical disk technology.

A library microcomputer consultant continued workshops and marketplace monitoring. Directories of computers and computer magazines in Maine libraries were maintained.
(FY 87 funding level: $112,154)

Ohio—Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System (CAMLS), established in 1975, continued programs under three major objectives:

- To coordinate and manage cooperative services and activities of CAMLS members.

- To provide easy access to resources unavailable at the "home" library and to provide regular information sharing opportunities and communication with the staffs of member libraries.
- To improve competencies of library administrators and staff through continuing education programs.

Users continued to have improved access to materials through interlibrary loan and the periodical photocopy service and the UPS delivery service. An expanded local delivery system that included all types of libraries was implemented. The areawide summer reading program reached more than 15,000 children. Thirteen continuing education programs were organized, with a total attendance of nearly 700. In addition to *CAMLS News*, two major publications were produced: *CAMLS Union List of Selected U.S. Census Publications*, and *Access to Online Reference Services in CAMLS Libraries*.
(FY 87 funding level: $88,541)

Connecticut—A continuation project initiated in 1966, the Interlibrary Loan Center served 349 Connecticut libraries during the year and received 27,680 requests for identification, location, and loan of materials. The center participated in the OCLC/ILL subsystem and, as a third-party borrower, in the ALANET electronic mail system. During the year, the teletype machines at nine libraries were removed as they were superseded by the OCLC/ILL. Dial access system to three additional Connecticut shared bibliographic databases was completed, increasing the number of statewide cooperative libraries from 75 to 150. (FY 87 funding level: $90,292)

North Carolina—The State Library continued its agreement with OCLC to maintain and build the North Carolina database. Seventy-five multitype libraries across the State now participate with 73 full OCLC users in accessing these records. The State Library awarded a grant to the North Carolina Educational Computing Service to install state-of-the-art packet switching equipment.

This equipment combined with toll-free 800 phone lines reduced the cost and increased the ability of libraries to access information from the OCLC database and other network services. In cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Administration, the State Library used LSCA funds to support the loading of special databases holding all the purchase and contract information for the State government onto the North

Carolina Information Network electronic bulletin board, thereby making the information readily available to all areas of the State. The State Library began work with SOLINET and OCLC to load the first database of the statewide holdings list of serials. This first load consisted primarily of health science periodicals from an existing database. Twenty-nine telefacsimile machines were purchased and installed in libraries across the State. Each library was given a $500 grant to assist with the purchase of specialized paper and supplies for these machines which provided a high quality, high speed method of transmitting library information.
(FY 87 funding level: $253,244)

Automated Circulation/Resource Sharing Systems

Nevada—LSCA funds were granted to the Clark County Library District to purchase equipment, including CD-ROM readers, players, and terminals; a scanner with light pens; a computer with printers; and software to improve the library's circulation control system for the benefit of all cooperating libraries. (FY 87 funding level: $22,438)

West Virginia—The West Virginia network was expanded with the addition of two more libraries. Marshall University's James E. Morrow Library was provided access to the State network via Cabell County Public Library by expanding the microwave link between Charleston and Huntington. This link provided university access to all public libraries, as well as public library access to Marshall University. The West Virginia Institute of Technology Library joined in the sharing of a common bibliographic database for circulation. Access was provided to students both in the library and in the dorms via 12 channels into network concentrators at the Library Commission. The sharing of resources between the Commission and WV Tech marks the first sharing of resources within the State university system and the Commission.
(FY 87 funding level: $166,000)

Converting Bibliographic Holdings to Machine-Readable Records

Nevada—The Washoe County School District purchased a computer and software to study ways in which the holdings of

school libraries, which constitute the largest collection of books in the State, can be made more accessible to other types of libraries in the State. (FY 87 funding level: $4,300)

New Mexico—Cooperative cataloging and interlibrary loan services for 14 libraries and the State Library were purchased from AMIGOS/OCLC. (FY 87 funding level: $107,000)

Washington—Western Washington University's Wilson Library received a grant to edit its Documents Division serials holdings, and those of five participating libraries, into one alphabetical title list. The holdings were then integrated into the main serials records of the University and entered into a microcomputer database. The resultant product ("The Union List of Serials for Whatcom County") contains the holdings of the Western Washington University, Bellingham Public Library, Whatcom County Library, the Learning Resource Center at Whatcom Community College and the Whatcom-Island Health Services Library. Immediate plans call for the expansion of the scope to include additional serials of the Whatcom County Law Library and the Office of the Assistant Attorney General located on the campus of Western Washington University. (FY 87 funding level: $8,973)

Arizona—The grant was used for personnel to enter records into the holdings list of serials (SOLAR) database for 44 public, academic and special libraries, as well as adding and changing holdings information for individual institutions through their OCLC terminals. The SOLAR staff trained eight OCLC member libraries to maintain their own online holdings.
(FY 87 funding level: $13,000)

Massachusetts—The purpose of the project was to transfer a paper copy of a regional holdings list of serials into a machine-readable format for NELINET's New England Union List of Serials (NEULS) project, a serial subset of OCLC. Holdings of 38 libraries were placed into the NEULS database and a hard copy and microfiche copy of the completed union list were produced and distributed to special, public, and academic libraries in the western part of Massachusetts.
(FY 87 funding level: $26,599)

Tennessee—This is the first year of a project which will provide statewide up-to-date access to holdings in specified periodical collections of both OCLC and non-OCLC members. Creating, maintaining, and updating the system will be accomplished at the Memphis State University Library and will

provide access to an estimated 64,000 periodical titles in the State.

The first year of the project was devoted to the installation of equipment, contact with libraries represented in the project, training of personnel for decision-making, and preparing data for entry into the database. However, the holdings of four libraries (one large university, two State community colleges, and one large public) were completed.
(FY 87 funding level: $121,000)

Arkansas—Funds were used to contract with AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Inc. to coordinate all aspects for the production of a cumulative issue of member records from OCLC/AMIGOS multi-institutional data tapes, and the conversion of these records. Funds were also used to maintain the on-line Arkansas Union List of Serials through payment of AMIGOS/OCLC related costs and funding of the third edition of OCLC off-line products, such as, 150 microfiche copies distributed to participants and subscribers.
(FY 87 funding level: $184,413)

Connecticut—The grant to Western Connecticut State University allowed the conversion of 8,000 items in collections not widely held in Connecticut to be entered into the Bibliomation database. These items are in the fields of health, aging, foreign languages, business, music, and computer science. At present, more than 70 percent of the University's 300,000 circulating collection is available statewide to borrowers through this database. The remaining items will be converted using State funding. (FY 87 funding level: $10,000)

Pennsylvania—This grant enabled the Moravian College Library to initiate a pilot retrospective conversion project. Cataloging practices prior to 1985 created a number of serious problems and limitations for carrying out the retrospective conversion project. For example, books in such areas as psychology, ethics, family, and health were cataloged in the Dewey 200s when purchased or added to the theological collection. These and similar problems meant that only an in-house conversion project would be workable. Approximately 5,000 titles were converted as a result of the grant funding. Additional funding from another source resulted in the conversion of 90 percent of the library's holdings as of Oct 1, 1987. With the addition of the library's holdings in the OCLC database, a marked increase in

interlibrary loan requests took place, thus enabling the college to participate more fully in area and statewide interlibrary cooperative activities. (FY 87 funding level: $10,000)

California—The Monterey Bay Area Cooperative Library System (MOBAC), during the first year of a 2-year project, demonstrated that local cataloging needs and meaningful participation in the California Statewide database can be accomplished by integrating the on-line (OCLC) and off-line optical disk (Bibliofile) technologies. The development of uniform standards for the MOBAC libraries and an upgrade of technical services at pilot sites were considered a major accomplishment. During the second year, a system CD-ROM regional holdings list was produced.
(FY 87 funding level: $87,500)

Montana—The greater portion of the funds was used to demonstrate the effectiveness of CD-ROM technology for Montana libraries. School, public, academic and special libraries received a LaserCat subscription (Western Library Network's (WLN) database on CD-ROM), CD-ROM players, and a microcomputer. The remaining funds in each grant were used for retrospective conversion of records so that the Montana resources in the database could be enhanced.
(FY 87 funding level: $77,994).

Illinois—The University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana received a grant to create an ILLINET Online Union Catalog, utilizing modified WLN software based on the OCLC cataloging records from ILLINET member libraries. The project, which began in FY 1986, provided full bibliographic access (author, title, subject, series) to all titles cataloged on OCLC by ILLINET member libraries. The catalog contains over 3 million titles reflecting over 10 million holdings by the end of 1987 and is accessible through terminals in each of the Regional Library Systems, the Reference and Research Centers, and the academic libraries. (FY 87 funding $315,850)

New York—Funds were used to add bibliographic data from the New York State Library serials and newspaper holdings to the national serials and newspaper database in the CONSER program at the Library of Congress. The New York State Library's CONSER Project remains one of the most active in the country and ranks near the top in the number of original records placed into this national database.
(FY 87 funding level: $142,966)

Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services

New Mexico—The grant helped support the State's electronic bulletin board network now connecting 31 multitype libraries throughout New Mexico. The network was used to process over 5,700 interlibrary loan requests during the last year and has become a standard communication mechanism for resource sharing in the State. (FY 87 funding level: $11,894)

Mississippi—The LSCA grant continued the electronic interlibrary loan network. The database was moved off-line and changed from microfiche to laserdisk. This allowed interaction between the Mississippi Union Catalog and the Mississippi Automated Interlibrary Loan System (MAILS). In addition, five universities received funds to enable them to acquire telefacsimile copiers. This made possible the immediate delivery of documents and allowed for better communication among the university libraries, the State Library, and other libraries in the State having similar equipment.
(FY 87 funding level: $270,764)

Louisiana—The funds supported the development and maintenance of the laserdisk statewide interlibrary loan network, consultation with participating libraries, and production of a written manual.

The project continued to coordinate the operation of the system and to facilitate the adding of libraries to the network. It also contributed to the automation of the State library.
(FY 87 funding level: $10,277)

Iowa—The Southeast Iowa Resource Sharing Project is a demonstration designed to address the needs of users among seven libraries through faster interlibrary loan services. In addition, the project sought means to expand networking service in Iowa. The objectives were to carry on interlibrary loan activities among member libraries of different types using the CD-ROM Iowa Locator and electronic mail, and to study the impact of this activity. Records generated from participating libraries will be available for the next edition of the Iowa Locator. (FY 87 funding level: $10,028)

Oregon—The funds continued to support the Simultaneous Remote Searching (SRS) network by providing additional telefacsimile equipment to libraries in the 10-county region of

eastern Oregon. Staff at the new sites were trained in the use of the new equipment for interlibrary loan requests, journal article delivery, and correspondence. The on-line reference service to eastern Oregon libraries now involves 21 multitype libraries and one county-wide educational service district (each school in the district is connected in a district-wide network). Six private clients now regularly use the service from computers in their homes or businesses. An economic development district has requested access to the network. The overall goal was met by providing the rural population of the State with access to information through the use of computer database searching and immediate document delivery through telefacsimile transmission. (FY 87 funding level: $10,200)

Alaska—The State Library produced the fourth edition of the Alaska Library Network Catalog (ALN CAT) and distributed it to every public, academic, high school and special library and to those primary school libraries located in communities with no other qualifying library. The new catalog has about 825,000 titles and 1,600,000 holdings from 30 Alaskan libraries. It has had a major impact on interlibrary loan activities. Seldom does a public or school library request have to be filled outside Alaska. Even the University of Southeast Alaska fills 99 percent of its interlibrary loan requests in-state.
(FY 87 funding level: $49,000)

New York—The Mid-Hudson Library System received a continuation grant to use the services of the American Library Association's ALANET electronic information service. The purpose was to improve communications among the Adriance Memorial Library in Poughkeepsie, the Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, the Ramapo Catskill Library System, the New York State Library, and other subscribers to the ALANET service through NYLINE (The New York Library Line). NYLINE operates as one subscription to ALANET. NYLINE has significantly improved the quality and the timeliness of communication among the Mid-Hudson Library System, the other library systems and the State library.
(FY 87 funding level: $44,656)

Pennsylvania—The Centre County Library administered a project designed to help young adult and adult library users seek information in current and retrospective journal articles. The project involved the secondary schools in four school districts, two public libraries (one of which is a district library

center), an academic library and a special library. Using a holdings list to identify locations, libraries requested and received telefacsimile copies of needed periodical articles not available at the local library. Information from the periodical indexes was shared among libraries via telefax. The LSCA grant provided telefacsimile equipment for five locations. District center funds were used to equip an additional five locations; upon seeing the successful use of the telefacsimile equipment, one school district used local funds to purchase an additional unit for its intermediate high school. This project provided the motivation for the school districts and the public library to investigate the feasibility of participating in the statewide project known as "Access Pennsylvania: High School Cataloging Project." (FY 87 funding level: $11,500)

Colorado—Three Rivers Library System (10 counties of Northwestern Colorado) received funds to provide a means for participating libraries and media centers to send and receive interlibrary loan requests to the system office and to access State and regional databases, and to provide training and support for staff participation in the project. Funds were used to purchase 24 complete microsystems including modems, hiring a project consultant to assist in software development, and the training of staff members.

A total of 31 libraries were able to train their staffs in the Bookpath software system; seven libraries used systems they already had which were compatible with project equipment. The consultant installed dial access to the major Colorado networks including CARL (Colorado Academic Research Libraries). The libraries involved in this project were very small and rurally isolated. The project increased the speed of verification of the interlibrary loan requests, delivery of these requests, the volume of requests, and also created a higher level of confidence in interlibrary loan processes by the user. The greatest difficulty was dealing with poor telephone lines in rural areas. The project is now operating on its own as part of the larger system budget. (FY 87 funding level: $45,743)

Continuing Education and Staff Development

North Dakota—A Kodak overhead projector was purchased to attach to a computer for statewide workshops on automation. Demonstrations were given to 53 public, academic, school and

special librarians on nine different on-line library computer systems for the purpose of developing a statewide on-line computer network. (FY 87 funding level: $989)

New Hampshire—A professional librarian was made available to provide consultation and assistance to libraries participating in the multitype New Hampshire Automated Information System. With the assistance of the librarian consultant, many more libraries are able to access the statewide automated database. (FY 87 funding level: $11,280)

Montana—Funds were provided for a statewide continuing education committee appointed by the Montana State Library Commission to prepare a long-range plan for continuing education for professional, technical, and clerical personnel. The plan was accepted by the Commission and the Montana State Library Advisory Council is incorporating the plan in its entirety in the next State long-range plan. The plan will be reviewed annually and one-year operational plans will not only contain goals and objectives, but specific activities designed to complete each objective. At the conclusion of each planning year, a summary evaluation will be based upon the extent to which these objectives and activities were fulfilled. (FY 87 funding level: $10,000)

New York—The South Central Research Library Council received a grant to develop a training program for coordinated collection development in the allied health sciences subject area and to produce a regional plan for all types of libraries. The librarians were trained in collection assessment procedures and techniques, analysis of user needs, identification of interlibrary loan patterns, and interpretation of the data from the OCLC holdings tapes for participating libraries. Participants learned to collect and develop more meaningful statistical data on the usage of their collections. A major benefit was that the data were comparable among libraries and provided a basis for a coordinated collection development plan. (FY 87 funding level: $16,438)

State Participation in Bibliographic Networks: FY 87

	Networks			
State	OCLC	SOLINET	AMIGOS	Other
Alabama	x	x		
Alaska				WLN
Arizona	x		x	
Arkansas	x		x	
California				CLASS
Colorado	x			
Connecticut	x			NELINET
Delaware	x			PALINET
District of Columbia				
Florida	x	x		
Georgia		x		
Hawaii				MARC
Idaho	x			WLN
Illinois	x			
Indiana	x			
Iowa	x			
Kansas	x			
Kentucky	x	x		
Louisiana	x	x	x	
Maine	x			
Maryland	x			
Massachusetts	x			
Michigan	x			
Minnesota	x			MINITEX
Mississippi	x	x		
Missouri	x			
Montana				WLN
Nebraska	x			
Nevada				CLASS
New Hampshire	x			NELINET
New Jersey	x			PALINET
New Mexico	x		x	
New York	x			
North Carolina	x		x	
North Dakota	x			MINITEX
Ohio	x			
Oklahoma	x		x	
Oregon	x			

State Participation in Bibliographic Networks: FY 87 (continued)

	Networks			
State	OCLC	SOLINET	AMIGOS	Other
Pennsylvania	x			PALINET
Rhode Island	x			NELINET
South Carolina	x	x		
South Dakota	x			MINITEX
Tennessee	x		x	
Texas	x		x	
Utah	x			BIB CTR
Vermont	x			NELINET
Virginia		x		
Washington	x			WLN
West Virginia	x			PRC
Wisconsin	x			
Wyoming				BIB CTR

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